Proprietor: C. T. Smyn, Stage Manager; J.

Farewell Benefit, and positively the last pleb Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

pay Williams.

Pas de Deux.

To conclude with the first act of .

Brian O'Lino, with Song, Mr. Barney Williams; Sheelah McCabe, Mrs. Barney Williams.

Kotzer. Time this wash. Doors open at M. to 7; Performance will commence at % past 7.

NATIONAL THEATER -JOHN BATES, BENEFIT OF MISS ANNETTE INCE. THIS EVENING, November 30, first night of the

MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTLAND. ary Stuart, Queen of Scotland, Miss Ince; Robert Dudley, Mr. Sand; Melville, Mr. Edwards; Elis-abeth, Queen of England, Miss Howard. To conclude with the petits Consedy of A MORNING CALL. Mrs. Chillingtone, Miss Ince; Sir Edward Ardent,

Doors open at 7 o'clock. The performance com-The National Hetel, adjoining the Theater, is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be obtained by day of week, and meals furnished at all hours. CHURCH'S GREAT PAINTING.

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Is now on exhibition at PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE, From 9 &. M. to GP. M. and 7 to 9 P. M.

[B029-c] 95 CERTS.

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL. - MISS SADELINA PARTI'S FAREWELL CONCERTS, The public are respectfully informed that

MISS ADELINA PATTI Will give in this city Two Grand Operatic Concerts, Monday Evening, December 3, and Tues-day Evening, December 4.

Miss ADELINA PATTI will be assisted by the blowing distinguished Artists, from the Academy (Munic, New York: SIG. HOTTI, the talented young Tenor; SIG. EITOKE BARILI, the eminent Baritons; SIG. EITOKE BARILI, the celebrated Basso; SIG. BISGACONANTI, the favorite Yoloncellist. BARILI, the Celebrated Conductor.

PROGRAMME OF THE FIRST GRAND CONCERT, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2.

HI GO PART IL

Entire change of programme cach night.
The price of admission is fixed at \$1; to the Gallery at \$6 cents.
Seats for alther of the two grand Concerts can be secured without extra charge, at the Multi-store of A. U. Feters & Bro., commencing Saturday, December 1, at \$ A. M., and on the evening of the Concert, at the door.

ert, at the door.

Nozez Te prevent confusion at the door, those the wish to attend these Generis are respectfully expected to purchase tickets during the day. Boors open at 15. Concert to commence at 8. Miss Adelina Patt's Grand Concert Blok and United State of the State of the Concert Blok and Integraph for sale at A. C. Peters's, Price 23 ents each.

JOHN VANCEY'S PIRST PARTY OF THE SEASON-AT BIXE'S OPERA-HOUSE, OR MONDAY EVENING, Becomber 2.
Chas. Cray, John Tancy, Aden Cass.
Floor MANAGERS-Prederick Fuchs, Charles A. Mente, George Briedenback, Dr. Freedman George Smith, Adam Cass. Charles Cray, L. Derrick, H. Moore, Samus Lieuthall, James Lawler, John Entres, Relean Young.
Tickets SI, admitting a gentleman and accompanying addise. A choice Cottlion Band with be insteadance. OCIAL REUNION. - MESSES. PHIL-ENG & PARMER will give a Social Ball at Struggittan Hail on MONDAY EVENING, De-

MUSICAL.

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Music by B. B. Handy, author of "Darling Kelly
Gray," &c. Price 25c. JOHN CHURCH, Ja.,
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Advertisers

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incinnati

PRICE ONE CENT

newspapers the ensuing sketch of one of the

phases of that motier, many-sided thing, called "life" in Paris:

As I came out of the Theatre de la Porte St. Martin, after the curtain had fallen for

the night, some two months or more sage, I was accested by a man who kept a pace or two behind me: "Monsieus," said he is a broken, tremulous voice, "give me some thing for God's sake. Believe me, I must be at a terrible extremity indeed to be forced to

beg. I assure you it is the first time in my life I ever dld such a thing, but my mother

life I ever did such a thing, but my mother and my three sisters may die of hunger tonight; it's three days since a crumb of bread has passed their lips, so I must either beg or see them starve." Astonished and touched, I felt curious to sos who addressed me. I turned round and discovered a young man of aristocratic appearance. He was excessively pale, and his whole person attested great poverty. He evidently was not an artisan, his appearance and manner of expressing himself showed he was above that rank of life. My heart sank within me, for I knew that I was appealed to by one of the most dreadful forms of human suffering

most dreadful forms of human suffering wretchedness assumes, perhaps, the worst of the whole hideous genera, because it is moral as well as physical—I mean extreme poverty in a man obliged to wear the livery of respectability.

spectability.

I put my hand into my pocket; I had, alast only twenty francs left. I gave them to the young man, but, feeling how insufficient my alms were, I said to him: "This is all I have

only food; he is a man now, but he can not procure a piece of bread for her. He is well educated, probably a bachelor of arts, maybe a professional man; but of what profit is it to him, if he can not turn his talent to account? Were he alone in the world, he

furniture. As I entered the room, four women instantly rose, and the young man who had appealed to me the previous evening advanced to meet me. His mother and three sisters were clad in sordid rags; they

were painful to look upon; it was impossible to say whether their countenances bore the indellible marks of vice or of wretchedness. I felt that I had come too late, and that the

physical part themselves could alone b

Some time after this adventure befel me, I

In consequence of trade depression in New York, A. & W. Sprague, Providence, R. I., have stopped their print Works, and other printers have reduced their productions.

VOL. IV. NO. 99.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

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NEW STYLE, working upon the same principle, and making the same stitch, though not so highly fix-laked, at FIFTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

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ing ALIER OR BOTH SIDES, impossible to ravel, and

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THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECRIV186a daily, by the Adams Express, MALTBYS world-renowsed Baltimore RAW OYSTERS,
in cans, kegs and shell. BOBERT ORB.
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MALTBY'S putting-up of hermetically-scaled
Cove, Splead and Pickled Oysters.
FOR SALE OHRAP. see-theod

W. T. RERMANN VS. CANAL BOAT
that I will offer the Canal-boat J. W. Weymfer, by
appeared and tacking, as public ancience, as the horizon
for in the Minni Chinal, near the Mohawe
Bridge, on an enseution issued by a K. Martin,
Jintine of the Peace, wherein W. T. Bermain is
plaintiff and the Canal-boat J. W. Weymer is defendant, taken under the Water-craft Law. Ball
and is to take place on the 7th day of December,
146, at 10° clock A. M. Term of anim-cash. Dated
November 26, 1800. R. GLILLADEN, Courtable.

[2022-78]

DIRSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The late firm of s. W. SECHMANS & O. S. SHREITLING (molding and drawer-knob manufacturers) has been dissolved by mattad tymestal on the 17th day of November, 1888

T. W. SECHMANS has to pay all debts and is authorized to collect all claims of said firm.
Cincinnati, Sovember E., 1892.

Cincinnati, Sovember E., 1892.

Cincinnati, Sovember E., 1892.

Cincinnati, Sovember E., 1893.

Cinc

FOR SALE CHEAP.

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LAND-

Shuttle-stitch!

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SEWING MACHINES.

CINCINNATI, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1860.

VARIETIES. The New York World is now published as a two-cent paper.

Twenty-five fat hogs died of cholera at Skancateles, N.Y., last week. None but a fool is always right; and his right is the most unreasonable wrong. The mountains of northern Vermont and

Hampshire are covered with snow. John Anderson the great tobacconist of New York, has given \$1,000 to the Garibaldi

In Louisville, Ky., recently a woman gave birth to a child, was married, and died the same day.

When the wagener can drive no longer, be still loves to hear the creaking of the

A noted sporting character, known as Jack Powers, was lately found murdered in Arizona Territory. Captain Montgomery, the commander of the Kabsas outlaws, is a native of Kentucky and a Campbellite prescher.

The Washington Monument received \$835 56, contributed at the polls in San Francisco on election day.

In 1683, Philadelphia had 500 population and eighty dwellings. It has now 568,034 population and 89,978 dwellings. Thomas Egan, twenty years old, a weaver in Manchester, N. H., committed suicide, by taking laudanum, on Friday.

W. H. H. Evans fell dead in the street, at Baltimore, on Thursday. He has been for two years a victim of mania-a-potu. Wm. Sumner & Co. George W. Jones, of West Deerfield, Mass.

has lost sixty sheep by poison, in eating laurel in their pasture. A prisoner locked the guard of the State Prison, at Windsor, Va., into the meat-cellar, last week, scaled the wall, and escaped.

A negro ruffian, Eli Franklin, was re-cently committed to jail, at Hartford, Conn., for nearly killing an old man named Adams.

Adam Hoe committed suicide near Reamstown, Penna., on Saturday. H seventy-three years old, and wealthy. A great number of French Prelates were, at latest accounts, about starting for Rome to visit and confer with the Pope.

Richard Ten Broeck arrived home on the steamship Vanderbilt, in good health; he will very soon visit his home in Kentucky. The gross freight receipts of the Boston and Concord and Montreal Railroad during the month of October were \$28,000.

It is stated that the man in Montreal, Can. who held the patent right for making paper out of straw, has sold out for \$800,000.

The Syracuse (N. Y.) Course says that a flourishing business is now being done in that city, by way of recruiting for the army. Charlotte Cushman during her eight weeks engagement in New York realized \$10,000—the most successful she ever performed. The number of inhabitants of New Jersey

as shown by the census just taken, in 680, 098; an increase of 170,180 in ten years. Mrs. Betsey Hartwell of Westminster, Mass., a lady over eighty-one years old, has seated over 400 chairs within a year past. Mr. Cobden is again suffering from an attack of bronchitis, which will compel him to seek the relief of a southern climate.

A woman given to gossip says she never tells any thing except to two classes of peo-ple—those who ask her, and those who

We have recently introduced a new SHUTTLE MACHINE for talliers use, which is acknowledged to be superior to any of its kind in the market. General de Montauban has sent for the Musee d'Artillerie, at Paris, a large collection of Chipmen

A Chinese medal is already talked of in the military circles of France. It is sug-gested by the Crimean and Italian medals so freely distributed among the French

soldiery. The almshouse in Readfield, Me., was de-stroyed by fire on Thursday evening last. It is supposed to have been set on fire by an

The Huron Mill was burned at Oswego, N. Y., on Wednesday morning; the loss on the building is \$30,000, and flour and grain ally used for manufacturing purposes? The plain reason why, is: Because they are batter, more dura-ble, more reliable, capable of doing a much greater variety of work, and earning more money than any other Markins. \$15,000.

variety of work, and earning other Machine.

The public are respectfully invited to call and ex-amine Singer's new Transverse-shutle Machine, for Captain Leslie Gallagher, one of the old defenders of Baltimore, died suddenly in that city, a day or two ago, at the age of eighty-

Two boys, aged twelve and eight and a half years, sons of Charles McLellan, Bath, Me., were drowned in that city, recently, by falling through a wharf.

The Essex Bank Bulding, Merrimac street, Haverhill, Mass., was partially destroyed by fire, Friday night. The fire was confined to

An industrious boy at Dudley, Mass., has made \$49 50 by gathering chestnuts, having attended school during the whole of the

Two brakesmen of the New York Central Railroad were killed, last week, while on top of the cars—the one by falling off, the other

by being knocked off. Constantinople is said to be more licentious at present, than it has ever been before; the Turks steeping themselves in

lascivious indulgences.

Minnie Price, the counterfeiter, was arrested at Lambertsville, N. J., on Saturday, with \$5,000 of gounterfeit money in his pos-

Mr. H. O. Remington died of lock-jaw, at New Bedford, Mass., recently, caused by a splinter under his thumb nail, a fortnight ago, a portion of which was not extracted. Five loaded canal boats-four with lumber and one with grain—went over the dam about Troy, (N. Y.) the other day, and were with their contents entirely lost.

Capt. Jos. Greenleaf, of the schooner Nile, was lost overboard on the passage from Boston to Gloucester, Friday afternoon. He was forty-five years old.

In Philadelphia a few days since, a married woman, with a comfertable home, committed suicide because of remorse at having pawned all her jowelry to buy lottery tickets. The wife of Capt. Titus and her sister, Mrs. Duval, were burned to death in consequence of the explosion of a fluid lamp, at Center-port, L. L., a few days since.

Richard Putney is held for trial, at Columbus, Texas, for having said that the country would mever see any peace till the negroes were freed, and sent out of it.

George Harris, a negro, of Guelph, C. W., has been convicted of the murder of Rachel Harris, who passed as his wife, and with whom he had lived for two years. The cotton-mill of Flagg & Waters, in Armory village, Mass., was damaged by fire on Saturday, and some sixty hands are temperarily throws out of employment.

Governor Gist, of South Carolina, is one of the pillars of the Methodiat Episcopal Church in his State, immensely, wealthy, and cares for nothing but the welfare of his people.

Monsier A. Berghmans, the Secretary of the Belgian Legation, it is reported, will soon wed a Philadelphia bells, who has fre-quently graced the White House turing the present Administration.

Reminiscence of Anyon Burr-file Ability and Efficiency as a littliary Commandor.

The Starringe Ceremony in Hindowian— The Mysterie-Romantic Planes of Parproperty Commandor.

A writer on "Life in India" has the follow—
mand His Adventure.

An "old lounger" communicates the folowing to the Rochester (N. Y.) Evening Express:

Express:

After the defeat at Quobec, Barr remained with the army, acting the Brigade Major, until it retreated to near St. John's, on the Sorel, when he left, contrary to the orders of Arnold, and returned to New York. The Americans, after the departure of Arnold on the expedition against Quebec, drove the British out of Boston, and then removed to New York. Burr's reputation had preceded him, and on his return he was invited by the Commander-in-thief to become a member of his family, with the intention, undoubtedly, of making him an sid. This was not done, and it is fair to presume that Washington, during his residence in his family, doubtedly, of making him an sid. This was not done, and it is fair to presume that Washington, during his residence in his family, discovered some traits in his character which prevented his carrying out his original intentions. The reason why he left, was not told by Burr, and if the one which has been given to the public is the true one, it is not probable that he would disclose it. Burr was afterward promoted, and appointed by Washington to important separate commands, and undoubtedly was always regarded by him as an able and efficient officer. He did not, however, wish to have him his aid, and from this time, Burr's hostility to Washington commenced, and continued during his life. He always spoke disparsgingly of Washington, of his capacity and qualifications for the post he held, and was connected with those who were desirous of scaing him supplanted, either by Gates or Lee. It is well known that he took Lee's part, when he was tried for his misconduct at Monmouth.

Upon leaving General Washington, Burrentered the family of General Putnam, as his aid. General Putnam was engaged in fortifying New York against the attacks of the British, until a short time before the battle of Long Island, when, in consequence of the sickness of General Greene, he was ordered to take the command at Brooklyn. In that attle, Burr acted as Putnam's aid, and was very active and useful in removing the troops to York Island after the defeat. Upon the

attic, Burr acted as Futnam's aid, and was very scitive and useful in removing the troops to York Island after the defeat. Upon the retreat from Long Island, Putnam's division occupied the northern side of the Island, and was the last to remove to Harlem. When it became evident that New York could not be held longer, Burr was very active and useful in securing the retreat. But for him, a brigade under Knox would have been taken prisoners. Burr remained in the family of Putnam until 1777, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in Malcolm's regiment. Burr sought this because he preferred more active service in the war, and Washington gave it to him. This appointment shows the confidence which he had in Burr as an

Col. Malcolin was the son-in-law of Gen. Col. Malcolin was the son-in-law of Gen. Schuyler, had been a merchant in the city of New York, was a man of wealth and a good patriot, but not much of a fighting character, and the command of the regiment was left mostly to Burr. Burr took immediate command, and soon brought it into a good state of discipline. With it he made a successful attack upon the British pickets at Hackensack, was at Valley Forge during that trying winter; and in June he commanded a brigade at the battle of Monmouth, in the temporary absence of its commander.

at the pattle of Monmouth, in the temporary absence of its commander.

Afterward, Col. Burr was appointed by Washington to the command on the lines between New York and Westchester. No better evidence can be given of the attimation in which Burr was then held by the Commander-in-chief, than is found in this appointment. The object of the command was to confine the British as much as possible and prevent their entrance into the course be and prevent their entrance into the course. ble and prevent their entrance into the coun-try above Kingsbridge. The space called "the Line" was a tract of country extending

from the North to the East River, about fifteen miles in width.

The troops under his command were posted at proper intervals and places on these lines. He was opposed generally by a British corps of refugees, under Col. Delancay, but de-tachments from the troops in New York

were at command when necessary.

Burr commanded on these lines for six months without even being outwitted or

worsted. All attempts to surprise or cap-ture any of his troops were defeated.

This success was owing to the ability, ac-tivity and successful vigilance of Burr, being as he said, an average twenty hours out of the twenty-four, in the saidle. He person-

ally inspected twice in twenty-four hours his whole lines. He trusted nothing to others which he could do himself, and no others which he could do himself, and no wonder that he was compelled to leave the army to recruit his health. In the performance of this military duty, Col. Burr established his reputation as an able, active and efficient officer, and received the commendations of all, and especially of the Commander-in-chief. der-in-chief.
This ended Col. Burr's connection with

This ended Col. Burr's connection with the army, having been actively engaged in it for four years. His ii-health continuing, so that he could not again enter the service, he commenced the study of the law.

It may be safely said that no officer of his grade in the army had so much distinguished himself as Col. Burr. His friends have always felt a just pride when recounting his military career. They are willing to compare him with any other officer in the service for the first four years of the war.

The Postry of Alexander Pope. Though we disapprove of what Robertson says of Pope, we give his opinion of the

says of Pope, we give his opinion of the poet:

There is no writer from whom so many of those sparkling, epigrammatic sentences, which are the staple commodities of quotition, are introduced into conversation; none who can be read with more pleasure, and even profit. He has always a mascoiline fancy; more rurely imagination. But you look in vain for the truths which come from a large heart and a sceing eye; in vain for the "thoughts that breaths and the words that burn;" in vain for those flashes of truth, which, like the lightning in a dark night, make all luminous, open out unsuspected glories of tree and sky and building, interpret us to curselves, and "body forth the sbapes of things unknown;" truths which are almost prophetic. Who has not read his Essay on Mas, again and again? And yet it is but the philosophy of Bolingbroke, melodiously expressed in rhyme; whereas the office of poetsy is not to make us think accurately, but feel truly. And his "Rapic of the Lock," which seems to me the one of all his works which most deserves the name of poetry, the nearest approach to a creation, the nearest approach to a creation, of the carey describes visitoratic society. all his works which most deserves the name of poetry, the nearest approach to a creation of the fancy, describes aristocratic society, which is uniform, polished, artificial, and out of which a mightler master of art than Pope could scarcely have struck the notes of true passion. Moreover, its machinery, the Rosicrucian families of sylpha and guomes, is but machinery, lifeless. If you compare Shake-speare's "Ariel" or "Puck," things slive, pre-ternatural, and yet how naturall with these automatons, you will feel the difference between a living creation and a cleverly-moved puppet-work. Throughout you have thought, not imagination; intellect, not institution. fultion THE MARRYING AGE OF THE HINDOO

The Marring Age of the Hisdoos.— Early marriages are prevalent among the Hindoos. There is no fixed age for the mar-riage of a man. He can marry when he pleases but if he be a Brahmin he can not marry under twelve, that is without being "born again." The marriage age for a girl is between six and twelve. You would earsely see a girl of thirteen, out of thou-sands, numerried. She is known, if there be any, as a real theories (spinster) and there is little hope of her ever being married with-out difficulty.

Arrachite marge for some threat

We translate from one of the foreign

A writer on "Life in India" has the following:

Now the appointed time comes; the bridegroom is conducted into the inner department of the house, where no persons are allowed to enter, except his father, priest and
the barber. As he passes through a narrow
entry the young women throw at him a
copious shower of pastry made of raw rice
and molasses. The place for the marriage
ceremony is furnished thus: Two painted
seats of board for the bridegroom and the
bride; some other aushuns, small pieces of
carpet, for the priest and the parents; a set of
all sorts of household furniture used by them,
and a small throne, containing some images
of their gods. The service is conducted in
the Sansarit language, which none but the
priests can understand. After the preliminary service the young couple look at each
other for the first time, which is called
sheeblediction good interview. This good
interview, or rather first interview, relieves
the young man from his doubts and fears in
regard to the bride, and she, toe, feels a like
anxiety. Her face is covered with a vail,
and the con rot as her hysicard, the cole regard to the bride, and she, toe, faels a like anxiety. Her face is covered with a vall, and she can not see her husband; she only knows that she is going to marry some one, and her definite knowledge of him ends with this fact. They require the bridegroom to stend on a piece of painted board, then the bride is brought, sitting on a similar seat, and supported by two or four men, as the case requires. By them she is raised in the air, and as the bridegroom looks eagerly, the face then being unvailed, some young women give blows on his back, sides and shoulders. give blows on his back, sides and sh Receiving the first-expected blow from the gentler sex, he turns to the direction from genuer sex, he turns to the direction from whence it comes, and others favor him with more from various quarters. He, no doubt, feels very badly, and greatly confused, and if he be a stout and grown-up, young man, he bears these blows with manly fortitude, and if not, he cries a little.

and if not, he cries a little.

I have heard of some boys, who, unable to beer these invasions, looking up, cried aloud, "Ma, I shall not marry." They then exchange two flower garlands, which can be done in Bengal all the year round. The priest then binds their four hands with a cord made of decree the state. done in Bengal all the year round. The priest then binds their four hands with a cord made of flowers, and causes them to recognize each other as lawful husband and wife. The guests remain sitting during this part of the ceremony, and the father of the bride, her uncle, or mother, is required to take part in the ceremony, and dedicate her to the bridgroom. At the conclusion the priests receive their fees, according to some fixed orders. For instance, if the bridegroom pays \$5 to the priest of the bride, her father is required to pay double the sum to the other priest. The entertainment of the guests then takes place in the yard, hall, porticos and other places. The Brahmins sit in one place, the Shoodras in another, and thus each, according to the rank held in the caste system. Some difficulties yet disturb the bridegroom in the dining-room. The women contrive various sorts of fun to plague him. They set cakes made of rags, rice made of white corks on the plate, and milk composed of white corks on the plate, and milk composed of white chalk and water—good things are, of course, given by-and-by, but these he dare not touch leat there be other hidden difficulties. In order to give other hidden difficulties. In order to give some distinct idea of the fun the young wosome distinct idea of the fun the young women practice on this occasion, I would menion the sad case of my uncle. They dug a
vat in the floor, four fest square and as many
feet deep purposely to perpetrate a joke upon
him; a piece of shaggy carpet was spread for
the seat, supported by frail sticks. Poor
nucle! unconscious of the hidden trap, sat on
it, and down he went. In order to add more
to his embarrassment, there was water at the
bottom of the vat. Judging from these, and
witnessing other kinds of plagues. I should
say the marriage night is a rather hard time
for a Bengalee bridegroom.

for a Bengalee bridegroom.

The bashar ghor, or bride's chamber, is crowded with women during the night, who entertain the married couple with songs, make the bridegroom sing, and answer, if he can, some puzzling questions, enigmas, see. The reader will notice that here there is allowed free intercourse in speech between the men and the women. But it should here be explained that these women must be sisters of the bride or her brother's wives, new or distant relations. near or distant relations. Her mother or aunts, who in law would be such to the bridegroom, do not enter into the mirth of the bashar gher. The next morning his fither has to pay some money to the following persons: the policeman of the village, the man who teaches in the school, the Brahmin who teaches free the Sanscrit scholars, the men who take care of the temple investor. ple, images, &c., the poor, low caste people and a generous sum to the women who en tertain, or rather, plague the night provions. He then starts for his own village with his wife and some of the servants. Both she and her mother bathe in tears as they part. Boing received at his house, he stands in the yard on a painted seat, and the girl before him on a dish with milk in it. She holds a live fish in her right hand, and he stretches out and puts his hand on her head. Seven married women walk round them seven times, blowing some shunko, and pouring water on the ground from a pitcher as they

water on the ground from a pitcher as they walk.

Then comes the "bride's feast," at which hundreds of different castes are invited, if she be a Brahmin. The persons invited from the relatives and friends see the face of the bride, and put some money in her hand. When they see her, the attendant maid takes off the vail from her face and she closes her eyes. This mode is very good indeed, for no body can notice the color or size of her eyes, whether they are dark-blue, branette, large, small or cross. When her own caste sit at the dinner, she brings a little rice to some of the leading men.

The full shorjes, or bed made of flowers, together with a large quantity of spices, confections, fruits and clothes, are sent by her father, on the third day after the marriage, which are distributed to the families in the neighborhood. After staying through eight days, she returns to her father's house, and occasionally goes to her new home until she attains her thirteenth year, when she commences a regular married life. As it is my desire to relate the scenes of Hindoo life, its manners, customs and peculiarities as faithfully as the rules of propriets will allow.

manners, customs and peculiarities as faith fully as the rules of propriety will allow, should say that there is a second marriage which occurs during two or three years after the first, which I forbear to describe.

Ритоворий Орровно то ROGUERY. Philosophy Opposite to Rogusar.—Rogues are rarely philosophers, or they would not be rogues. The equilibrium of things, so nicely adjusted to universal fair-dealing, is disturbed by the slightest deviation from right; as on strings stretched in every direction, a thrill passes to the social limit of the central offending blow. The culprit feels, although he may be unconscious of the feeling, that all unseen powers and intelligences are in league against him. By dint of self-control he may hear an unmoved face; but his soul is alart and suspicious, and a whisper, a look, or a rustle frightens him. No cunning can effectually evade this law; the more artiful go a little frightens him. No cumning can effectually evade this law; the more artful go a little farther, that is all. It is a curious fact, that is its operation the exportest thief-taker in the world is habit—mobin great things necessarily, but just as much in little things; not a wise, cheereing or thoughful man's habit, but even more commonly a simple man's habit, often a child's. Some thing is deplaced without ordinary or adequate cause, and the person whose unconscious habit is thus violated, looks twice, and the second look proves too much for the secresy of the crime that broke the slight but charmed thread.

The first Empress was a lady who lived some 6,000 years ago, and reigned to Par dise, Mitten speaks of her as "Empress of loss fair world, resplendent Eve."

RATES OF ADVERTISING

THE THING Larger advertisements incorded at the following value per square of ten lines:

One insertion. So 12 insertion. So 20 insertion. So 30 insertion.

JOB PRINTING

Grand Wedding Burens in Lendon Sin-gular Matrimental Incident.

The London correspondent of the New

Orleans Delta says:

We have opened a grand wedding-bureau in London, though it would be more correct to state that it has long been at work with the most happy results—all except one case, which, requiring the aid of the law to disentangle it, has led to the supers. The manager-in-clust of sits industry, it appears, was the author of the advertisement which appeared in our papers, stating that a gentleman with all the virtues and blandinnments of a Capuchin friar, the strength of a prigiliat, the bonot of a judge, the beauty of an Apollo, and the wealth of a Crossa, aged the right aide of thirty, wished to most with a better-half. The bait took, and the speculator was insudated with letters of indies, who all found thermalwas eligible and just the thing to meet the advertising party's views, attacking their qualifications were multifudinous and their ages varied from the maids of bashful fifteen to the widow of airty. Orleans Delta says:

maides of bashful filters to the widow of sixty.

A dredicate advertiserseot, addressed to the soft hearts and head of the other sex, brought a like supply of old and young boys, and now my agents set together to business, and one sed up communications full of the most flattering hopes of a speedy and happy realization of every hope, inviting in all faith every inquiry, and putting the same inquiries in return—exacting only one stipulation, which was absolutely inseparable from further proceedings. Not moorey—no, he was far too knowing to make a fuss about cost at the beginning, but a portrait of the he and she—and now his gallery was complete, and he was farnished with a population—whereon he fell to work with the arder and zeal of an enthusiast to act the part Providence usually undertakes, or more classically speaking, smiting hearts at will account in the most act the control the control of the control o

alms were, I said to him: "This is all I have with me. Supply your most pressing wants to-night; give me your address, and to-morrow I will try and do something mere for you." "Thank you. My name is Simon, We live near the St. Martin Canal, Rue St. Sebastian, 104." As I wended my way home I thought of the best way of aiding this wretched family. I thought how horrible it is to see a poor young man, scarcely five-sand-twenty years old, whose checks have already been furrowed by tears. Of a truth how could he restrain his tears, at the sight of his famishing mother, and he unable to alleviate her anguish? She gave him life; she oft sang him to slamber in her arms and on her knee; for months her milk was his only food; he is a man now, but he can not act the part Providence usually undertakes, or more classically speaking, smiting hearts at will, as Cupid, through artfully-conceived letters, and still better and more handsomely colored portraits than the originals sent him, which formed the basis of portraits—herein was his great dodge.

The clever fellow flung out the bait or cast the fly, playing it like a skillful angler, and knew when to hook the brace of lishes. He had no less than eight houses of different rank, different style of furniture and footing of menage, and at various localities of London—hereat the meetings were arranged. of menage, and at various localities of London—hereat the meetings were arranged, and apparently quite promiscuously, as he lead the tact to keep a hold for a time on his former married clients, and through a liberal table, pleasant companionship in himself, and much liberality, succeeded in gathering together at his table the cream of a cortain circle of literature, art, and some science. It need not be said that references wars among the strictest stipulations prior to introductions.

account? Were he alone in the world, he might enlist in the army, and there at least his daily bread would be secure. But he has not the right to risk his life—he must support his mother; the State itself admits the force of this obligation and exempts him from military service. He is the widow's only son; he must take the place of the head of the family. Hence it is that this evening, finding all his efforts to procure them money vain, and recollecting his mother and sisters have eaten nothing for three days, he determines to sacrifice to them every thing, his personal dignity, his feelings—every thing except his honor—and he begs to save them from the pangs of hunger. Who would not have emptied his pockets in this unhappy hand? have emptied his pockets in this unhappy hand?

Early the next morning, bis dat qui cito dat, I went to the indicated address. I found a scene of the most horrible distress. Straw covered with rags were the only beds they had, their kitchen utensils consisted of some broken earthenware pots, an old table and two or three rickety chairs were their whole furniture. As I entered the room, four

among the strictest stipulations prior to introductions.

How he managed to get the bashful he and the coy she together, to speak about a matter which their life through they had perhaps hitherto avoided, is still his secret. He made, as the expression has it, "heaps of money," for his percentage was a rather heavy one, and the lovers found they had to pay the bill of the soires fer.

But the game exploded by the unfortunate accident of the introduction of a young girl of high family to a "ticket-of-leave" gantleman—an emancipated convict. Despite his gentleman-like exterior and his ardent passion, the prudence of the morality in which she had been tutored revolted, and she demanded an instant separation before Sir Creswell Creswell, the Divorce Judge.

The affair came off in a closed court, owing to some immoral peculiarities, which your informant knoweth not of, but which exaggerated the character of the offense, and so the marrying undertaking was blown to the winds; but the originator of the idea has made his harvest, and if he leaves the country for his country's good, will carry with him the wherewithal to end his days in head. try for his country's good, will carry with him the wherewithal to end his days in hap-piness and that virtuous peace he has so well merited.

Adventure with a Bon Constrietor-A Vallant Captain Paraned by Langley, in his Travels in India, tells this

physical part themselves could alone be saved, the moral part seemed to be gan-grened, past all hope. I could not help thinking that robbery and prostitution had willing recruits there. The young man alone willing recruit there. The young man alone completely interested me. He accepted without false shame, but with something like dignity, the money I brought him. He told me he hoped to obtain a place before long, and asked for my address that he might return what I gave him some day or another. exciting story:

Langley, in his Travels in India, tella this exciting story:

When on one of his sporting excursions in Wynaud, Captain Croker was told of an enormous boa or anaconda, which had been occasionally seen and was held in great terror by the natives, but could obtain no certain intelligence of its whereabouts. Being, however, one day in pursuit of game, no companied by a Shikaree, and a very powerful and high-couraged dog, the latter made a rush forward, and suddenly he heard a whimper and choking noise. Captain Croker at once thought that his dog was in the clutches of a Cheetah, and pushed on to his assistance through the thick jungle, where he got sight of a large object, in color black and orange, which he at first thought was a tiger, but presently saw that it was a huge boa constrictor coiled up. As he approached, the monster began to uncoll itself; presently its head glared, as the animal glided toward him. another.

Some time after this adventure befel me, I was walking with one of my friends near the Breda Barriere, when the idea struck me that I would find pleasure in visiting one of the Barriere balls. We beat our steps toward La Beine Blanche, which is said to be the most famous among them. I had no sooner entered the ball-room than my attention was completely absorbed by a young man attired, so far as taste is concerned, with doubtful elegance. He wore a cravat of some glaring color, a striped velvet waist-cost; and an enormous gold chain; but he was expensively dressed, and in a manner well calculated to produce an irresistible effect in such a company. Notwithstanding the complete change which had taken place in the man's costume and bearing, I thought I recognized in him—and that he was none other than Momsteur Simon, of Rue St. Sebastian, No. 104. He was boisterously laughing, talking loud and pouring out Champagne generously to five or six women, who stood around him. One-of the women turned around, and I caught sight of her face; she was the pseudo eldest sister who gave me a seat when I visited the garret where they lived.

Will I was telling my friend my advent

its head glared, as the animal glided toward him.

Captain Croker was a man of great nerve, and he fired both harrels at the boa's head; both balls took effect, yet, though checked for an instant, the snake came on mose fiercely than before, and the Shikaree having bolted with the Captain's rifle, he also was compelled to run, and had just time to climb up a tree when his pursuer arrived at its foot. Captain Croker lost no time in reloading, but to his dismay found that the Shikaree had carried off all his balls; luckily, however he had plenty of abot, and having reloaded, saw that one of the boa's eyes was knocked out; nevertheless, the animal appeared quite aware of his proximity, having seemingly followed him by the scent.

By this time the boa was twining itself round the bole of the tree in order to account; when Captain Croker fired one barrel into its remaining eye, at a distance of only about turned around, and I caught sight of her face; she was the pseudo eldest sister who gave me a sent when I visited the garret where they lived.

While I was telling my friend my adventure and my discovery, I saw a lad who used to wait on me in a furnished lodging-house where i once lived. "What are you doing here, you little rogue?" said I to him. "It is my day to go out, and I always come here." "Then you must know the people here; tell me who is that young man?" "Him, who is surrounded by women?" "Yes—the man that is drinking now." "He is tero des themeure." "Where is his king-dom?" what is a thuneur?" "You know what a thune is, sir, don't you?" "No, I don't." "Well, sir, thune is the slang word for a fire-franc piece. They call Chuneur a way of begging which always brings a five-franc piece, sometimes a louis d'or, and sometimes more; but five francs is the usual sum obtained—hence its name. But, lor bless your soul! It is not an easy trade, I tell ye! It takes a fellow of talents to do-it; for he's got to steer clear of the police in the first place, and then be keen enough to judge from people's faces whether they'll swallow the bait. Le roi des thuneurs never makes a mistake; he speaks five or six languages, and I tell ye, he makes money out of foreigners in the winter time at the door of balls and large thesters. That's the reason they call him te roi des thuneurs.

My friend and I looked at each other in smaxement. Then I turned to the lad and said: "Suppose some person should, instead of giving him money, sak his address in order to carry the money to his house, and see with his own eyes. whether the misery he real or no?" "Why, he's glad of it, for he is certain in that case of making a great deal of money. He has a garret hired by the year, which he fills with straw, rickety tursiture and pawabrokers' certificates, then, he hires a mother and two or three sisters, for three france naice; they all play their parts well, and the ball patronized by for three trances naice; they all play their parts well,

it, when Captain Croker fired one barrel into its remaining eye, at a distance of only about ten feet; the creature at once fell back, but again and again renewed its efforts to reach him, though without effect, and Gaptain Croker centinued to fire till life appeared to be extinct; though for a considerable time it continued to writhe and lash the bashes with its tail, the vast unscular power of which seemed quite astonishing.

A PORT'S OFISION OF A PAINTER OF PORTRAITS.—Barry Cornwall gives the preference in art, to the painter of portraits, and for reasons that come home to every man's bosom. "A historical scene," he says, "Is a fiction merely. Be it ever so true to nature, it is still the faction of the painter. But-a portrait its with it. Even in a portrait (to use the term) of inanimate nature—what assistables of cataracts, and hills and farests—what glories of sunset or meridian, compare with the little landscape, which estares to us the scene of our own quiet home, which brings before us our childhoot—the trees under which we have played—the twee bodie which we have valided or sported. Art, which never addresses itself, strictly speaking, to our reason, it, valuable only in proportion as it operates on our feelings; these are seldom (and them but little jurnited by the mere invention (En painter, we rather amounts in the little in the seminates we rather amounts or the little in the seminates we rather amounts or the little in the seminates we rather amounts or the little landscape. these are seldom (and then but listle) excited by the mene invention rain painter, we rather sympathize with his difficulties we congratulate him on his success we say, 'thou admirably has he repuped these figures how finely are the light and shade distributed, what a grand expension; what dramatic effect.' We look shou the artist as a here, he has done much for his own tame. But he who gives us the very smile which was or warms our bearts the frank or secreptable aspect of our friend or father; the dawning beauty of our friend or father than of his own renown, and becomes at once our benefactor and our friend.

office for two course.